

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Terrible Hurricane at St. Domingo.

Revolutionary Movements in Hayti.

Maximilian's Remains Delivered to Admiral Tegethoff.

Opening of the French Legislative Session.

Napoleon's Approval of German Unity.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Maximilian's Remains Delivered to Admiral Tegethoff—Banquet to the Admiral—A Division of Escobedo's Troops Going to the Capital—Amnesty Proclamation—Kidnaping and Vigilance Committees.

The French steamer Panama has arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 15th inst. from that port, and to the 10th from Mexico City.

Señor Romero and suite had received quite an ovation on landing at Vera Cruz. Admiral Tegethoff has received the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian from the Mexican government. They are reported to be in a fair state of preservation, considering all the circumstances attending his unfortunate death.

The necessary papers, authorizing the Admiral to assume the care of the remains and permitting them to pass the revenues and port officers without undue inspection or delay, have been handed to Admiral Tegethoff, and he was expected to leave the capital with his precious charge for Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., where the Austrian frigate Novara would be ready to convey them to Austria.

A grand banquet had been given by the German Club of the capital to Admiral Tegethoff. There were over one hundred guests at the banquet. Baron von Magnus toasted the Admiral. The Prussian Consul proposed the future prosperity of Mexico as a government and the welfare of its citizens as a people. Baron von Magnus in the course of his remarks stated that he had done all that he could in favor of every German in Mexico, and was only sorry that he had not been able to do more.

Admiral Tegethoff, in the course of his speech, alluded to the navies of the German nations, and expressed his wish to see them always harmonious in peace and united in war. The banquet did not break up till midnight.

The newly elected members to Congress are already arriving at the capital. As yet what the policy of the opposition members will be is not known.

General Escobedo was still at the capital. It was reported that a division of General Escobedo's army was also going to the city of Mexico, and quidnuncs were on the alert to know where.

The amnesty proclamation had at length been issued. It mitigates to a very great extent the punishment of imperial prisoners. Monsieur F. Elin was released from his confinement at night, but he was too late for the regular conveyance, and an extra train had to be hired to convey him.

He left Mexico in the French steamer Panama, as also the Baron A. von Magnus, late Prussian Minister near Maximilian's Court.

Padre Fischer is still held as a prisoner, although the amnesty proclamation sets the Prince Salim-Salm free. Various reasons are assigned for this distinction made against the Padre.

All the members of the court martial before whom Santa Anna was tried at Vera Cruz, except the Fiscal, have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for having given a final determination without consulting the general government in last resort.

The treasury was reported to be empty. A consignment of three hundred and fifty thousand hard dollars had arrived at the capital from Morelia. Another of one million of hard dollars had started from the capital for Vera Cruz on the way to Europe.

All sorts of kidnapping was being practiced on prominent and wealthy persons of all ages and sexes to extort ransoms. This was principally the case in the rural parts and suburbs of the cities. Torture and even assassination were threatened to make people ever so ready to pay.

President Juarez was reported as not having yet come to any determination on the subject of renewing the concessions to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway company. The old managers of the road, Messrs. Crawley and Burnett, had arrived from England on business connected with the railway.

The first week in November was spent principally in festivities. There were bull-fights at the capital.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT LAGUNA HAD BEEN RECALLED.

He had gone to Jamaica.

A gold medal for President Juarez had been presented by the citizens of San Francisco.

Vera Cruz had sent aid to the sufferers by the hurricane at Matamoros to the amount of \$10,000.

Governor Martinez had arrived at the capital on important business.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

The French steamer Panama from Vera Cruz has arrived here.

The body of Maximilian had been delivered to Admiral Tegethoff. It had become badly decomposed. It was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz about the end of the month.

The Panama brings as passengers Baron Magnus, the late Prussian Minister to Mexico; Colonel Quevedo, the Bolivian Envoy, and F. Elin, the late secretary of Maximilian and chief of his Cabinet before Padre Fischer. Prince Salim Salm is also a passenger. All of these passengers are on their way to Europe.

ST. DOMINGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Terrific Hurricane—Destruction of Property on Land and Afloat.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

A terrible hurricane blew over the island on the 30th of October. It desolated the capital and destroyed two hundred lives. The hurricane lasted four hours and destroyed nearly all the shipping in harbor. No American vessels are reported. Commerce street, St. Domingo city, is in ruins. There was no news from the interior.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

There was a tremendous hurricane at St. Domingo on the 30th of October, which caused a heavy loss of life and great destruction of property.

PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Free Port to be Made on the Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

We have news from Porto Rico up to the 13th inst. It is rumored that St. John's will be made a free port.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Dominican Treaty Annulled—Revolutionary Movements.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

The treaty with St. Domingo has been annulled and the Haytian Minister has returned.

Revolutionary movements are rife and Dominican forces are reported already on the Haytian frontier.

The intended issue of bonds to the amount of \$600,000 is unpopular.

FRANCE.

Opening of the Legislative Session—Napoleon's Approval of German Unity.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1867.

The French Chambers assembled to-day.

The Emperor Napoleon opened the session, as is customary, with a speech, wherein he affirmed that there was no longer any objection to German unity and consolidation on the part of the French government.

EGYPT.

Return of the Christian Exiles and Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1867.

A despatch from Alexandria brings the intelligence that the American Consul General at that port, Charles H. Key, has indicated to the Viceroy, the Viceroy, to issue a decree permitting the return to Egypt of the American missionaries and the native Christian converts, who had been exiled from that country.

THE TORTOLA DISASTER.

What is Thought of the Affair at the Colonial Office and Elsewhere in London.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1867—Noon.

The Colonial Office has not received any particulars of the alleged submergence of the island of Tortola and the drowning of ten thousand persons in answer to telegrams sent to officials in the West Indies, the story is generally discredited here, or at least believed to be greatly exaggerated.

What the British Consul and Other People in Havana Think of the Matter.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

Neither the British Consul nor any other party here has received any particulars of the alleged submergence of the island of Tortola and the drowning of ten thousand persons. There are only rumors of serious disaster by the hurricane of the 29th of October, but no definite facts; and the reports are evidently greatly exaggerated.

Nor do we learn that a private letter from Tortola, written on the 1st instant, has been received in this city, making brief reference to the hurricane which swept over the island on the 29th of October, but it makes no mention of any general loss of life. The writer states, however, that the family of Sinclair Bryant, resident magistrate at "Redonda"—as the settlement at the harbor is called—were drowned, and also that during the storm a dreadful fire broke out, which destroyed many houses.

CUBA.

Health Improving—Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

The health of the island is improving.

Many resident physicians deny the existence of cholera in this city.

Sugar market firm at 5 1/2 cent per arroba for No. 12 D. S. Exchange—On London, 14 1/2 a 15 1/2 cent premium; on New York, currency, long sight, firm at 25 1/2 a 26 cent discount; gold, long sight, 3 per cent premium; short sight, 5 per cent.

Sailed, steamer Wilmington, for New York. Arrived, steamer Liberty, from New Orleans.

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Sheriff Hays and Appointment of Surgeon Avery in His Place—Appointment of a New Clerk of the District Court—Mass Meetings on the Current Question.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1867.

The city is much excited, and General Hancock is looked for daily. General Mower, the temporary military commander, has again removed ex-rebel General Hays, who was endorsed by General Sheridan and appointed Surgeon Avery, of a negro regiment, said to be a supporter of the Union, as Sheriff. A late Tribune correspondent has also been appointed Clerk of the District Court, a position said to be worth thirty thousand dollars a year. The city and entire State are in a ferment. The city and entire State are in a ferment. The city and entire State are in a ferment.

GEORGIA.

Proposed Organization of Conservatives.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18, 1867.

The conservative press of Georgia advocates the meeting of a convention at Macon on the 5th of December for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to reconstruction and the military rule, and with a view to defend the constitution to be submitted, which will not be acceptable to their party. Neither the time nor place for the holding of the Reconstruction Convention has yet been announced.

ALABAMA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Reconstruction Convention a Radical White Elephant—Popo and Swayne Freed from Washington to Moderate the Zeal of the Delegates—The Black Radicals Not to be Moderated on the Franchise Question—The Slave Compensation Resolution to be Killed in Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18, 1867.

The Convention to-day again took up the suffrage question, and several speeches were made for and against disfranchisement. The present situation upon this question is very complicated. The more extreme men have, it is said, been summoned by General Swayne and instructed to be more moderate in their action. General Popo and Swayne are said to be hourly receiving telegrams from Washington to restrain the Convention from passing extreme measures. So far, however, it is doubtful whether these warnings will be heeded. Some of the delegates may be converted to a more temperate course; but Bingham and Griffin, who control the negro vote, are apparently determined to carry the majority report be secured in order to back down, saying that unless there is a disfranchising clause the radical party in the State is not strong enough to succeed in the coming election. General Swayne is reported to be endeavoring to make Alabama, by means of the Convention, a Goshute State, and hopes himself to be elected to the United States Senate. The proposition to pay negroes for services as slaves is to be referred to a committee. It was proposed by a negro, and the majority of the delegates were afraid to vote against it, fearing that it would prejudice the negroes against the Union. They therefore voted to send it to a committee, where it will be smothered.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Report of the Committee on Taxation.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 18, 1867.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day an ordinance was passed to a third reading appropriating \$50,000 to pay the officers and members, who are to receive eight dollars per diem and eight dollars mileage for every twenty miles of travel each way to the capital. The Committee on Taxation reported a section to the constitution providing that the majority report be secured in order to back down, saying that unless there is a disfranchising clause the radical party in the State is not strong enough to succeed in the coming election. General Swayne is reported to be endeavoring to make Alabama, by means of the Convention, a Goshute State, and hopes himself to be elected to the United States Senate. The proposition to pay negroes for services as slaves is to be referred to a committee. It was proposed by a negro, and the majority of the delegates were afraid to vote against it, fearing that it would prejudice the negroes against the Union. They therefore voted to send it to a committee, where it will be smothered.

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The sale of tickets to Dickens' course of readings, which took place at Ticker & Fields' to-day, caused a little sensation. At sunrise the crowd began to gather, and the aid of a strong police force was required to move the fair play among the eager applicants. Nearly all the tickets for the course, about eight thousand, were sold and hundreds were disappointed in securing any. A few tickets got into the hands of speculators, who offered them at \$20 each.

Arrival of Charles Dickens at Halifax.

By the Evening Telegram of yesterday.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1867.

The steamer Cuba, in which Charles Dickens is a passenger, arrived at two o'clock this morning, and left for Boston at ten. She will be due here at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There was a great rush at the opening sale of tickets for Dickens' readings this morning.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW—Unwilling of the Statute of Everett—Fire in Roxbury—Loss \$100,000.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1867.

A petition to Governor Bullock is published, signed by prominent citizens, asking for the pardon and discharge from imprisonment of persons suffering from conviction under the prohibitory liquor law.

The statue of Edward Everett, by Story, was unveiled on the Public Garden this morning. Governor Andrew was to have delivered the oration, but his death induced the committee to dispense with all public services.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the large establishment in the suburbs of Roxbury used for manufacturing phosphate of lime and bone manure was destroyed by fire. Wm. L. Bradley was the principal owner. The value of the property was estimated at \$100,000. The property was insured for \$30,000.

Capture of Shepherd, the Worcester Wife Murderer.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 18, 1867.

Shepherd, the wife murderer, was captured in Canterbury, Conn., this morning. He was observed coming out of a house where he had slept and was soon taken without any resistance. The officers will reach this city with their prisoner this afternoon.

The Late Storm on the Coast.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Boston, Nov. 18, 1867.

Information from all along the coast reports the only disaster during the late gale to be the grounding of the schooner Toland, of Great Egg Harbor, at Hump's Hole, near Weymouth, N. G., and bound for Boston. Her cargo will have to be transferred before she can get off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROXBURY.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Boston, Nov. 18, 1867.

William L. Bradley's bone manure and phosphate manufactory, in Roxbury, has been totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$125,000, on which there was an insurance of only \$30,000.

NEW YORK.

Burning of a Freight Train on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

Buffalo, Nov. 18, 1867.

The freight train on the Buffalo and Erie road, laden with crude oil from Brooklyn for Buffalo, took fire en route, at two o'clock this afternoon, destroying twenty-one cars, a bridge over the creek and about thirty hundred feet of track. The accident was occasioned by a car mounting a frog going out of switch and the friction causing the crude oil to ignite. Passengers and freight were not injured, and the loss is not known. A large fire was engaged in repairs, and the road will be in working order to-morrow.

Base Ball Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1867.

In the base ball match to-day for the junior championship of the State, between the Live Oaks, of this city, and the Jeffersons, of Greenpoint, but four innings were played, the score then standing 26 to 16 in favor of the Live Oaks.

MAINE.

The Cold Weather at Bangor—The Vessels in Port.

BANGOR, Nov. 18, 1867.

The weather is very cold here to-night, and it is thought the river will close over if the cold continues through to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Two More Heavy Failures in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1867.

There have been two heavy failures here to-day—one a dry goods commission house, with liabilities of \$500,000, and a machinery, with liabilities of \$30,000. The assets in either case were small.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 18.—Evening.—Consols close at 54 1/2 for money. Illinois Central shares, 84 1/2; Erie, 45 1/2; United States fifty-two bonds, 70 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 19 1/2 a 20 a 21.

THE FRANKFURT BOURSE.—FRANKFURT, Nov. 18.—Evening.—United States fifty-two bonds are firmer, and close at 76 for the day.

LYONS.—LYONS, Nov. 18.—Evening.—The cotton market is steady. Quotations are unchanged since the week report, which was as follows:—The market opens quiet and steady at the closing quotations of Saturday. There is rather more animation in the market, and the sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 8 1/2-10; middling Orleans, 8 1/2-10.

LYONS.—LYONS, Nov. 18.—Evening.—The market closes quiet and without quotable alteration. Refined petroleum, 11 1/2-12.

LYONS.—LYONS, Nov. 18.—Evening.—Oils are quiet and unchanged at \$39 for whale and \$114 for sperm, and \$40 for linseed. Linseed cakes, \$11 1/2-12. Calcutta indigo, \$6 1/2-7. Java indigo, \$6 1/2-7. Indigo is quiet at \$13 1/2-14 per lb.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Dickens Fare in Boston—Sale of Tickets for the Dickens Readings—Great Excitement and Enthusiasm.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1867.

The sale of tickets to Charles Dickens' readings began this morning at nine o'clock, at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields. A vast crowd of people has hung about the house all day. People began to gather about the doors soon after midnight, and at sunrise thousands of expectant persons were patiently waiting their chances. The regular business of the house has been entirely suspended, and a strong force of police has been in constant attendance. The weather has been intensely cold, yet the utmost order and good humor have prevailed, the crowd cheering the fortunate ticket holders as they passed out, and amusing themselves by singing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," the John Brown song, &c., &c. The excitement beats that which prevailed at the Fanny Hill concert.

The news of Mr. Dickens' arrival at Halifax was received by the crowd with great cheers. Enormous prices are offered on the street for seats in any of the lecture halls. Dickens will arrive at Boston to-morrow at three o'clock P. M.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

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